Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, May 1, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

THE MISERABLE miscreant and traitor, John Bankhead Magruder, "Major General Commanding" the Rebel forces at Yorktown, has issued an address to his soldiers, in the opening paragraph of which, for base falsehoods and Southern bombast, is scarcely equalled. After speaking of their term of service as about to expire, he says, "your country, invaded by an insolent foe, again demands your help; your homes are violated, your firesides polluted by the presence of a mercenary enemy, or silent in their desolation; many of your friends in captivity or in exile; our people slain, and the very altars of our religion desecrated and profaned. The faithless tyrants who have dared to invade us have vowed our conquest or our destruction. It is for you to rise and avenge our slaughtered countrymen or nobly share their fate. Of what worth is life without liberty? peace at the expense of honor? the world without a home?"

In reading the extract, "it is almost impossible to realize that Magruder is the same man who, a little more than a year ago, was parading the streets of Washington boasting of his loyalty and swearing that he never would leave the old flag. Pampered and spoiled by Executive favors, he was first permitted to revel at the expense of the Government in foreign countries, and afterward placed in command of the barracks at Newport, Rhode Island, where he lived in a style of princely luxury, he went over to the rebellion with a lie in his throat and perjury written on his brow. A creature thus debased, a fellow who has made his infamy a boast, and his treason the scorn of all honorable men, now prates of 'the wrongs of the Southern people,' 'of the yoke of the oppressor,' and 'of freemen who know their rights and dare to defend them.' 'We will yet,' he says, in the conclusion of his address, 'strike down our ruthless invaders amid the smoking ruins of their cities, and with arms in our hands dictate terms of peace on their own soil.' Magruder is the fitting chief of a reckless and conscienceless rebellion. A bloated aristocrat, a pompous Gascon, a self-convicted liar and ingrate, how far can his example or his words inspire the men he asks to follow him."

DESERTERS.—Col. Crocker and Maj. Cassady, belonging to a New York Regiment, went over to the enemy at Yorktown the other day. If there is any one place in hell, hotter than another, the man or men certainly deserve to go there, who will enlist in the defence of their country, win the confidence of the officers and men, then desert, go over to the enemy and divulge the secrets of those they have deceived. Let the country brand Crocker and Cassady as cowards and traitors, and if they are ever taken prisoners, let them be hung higher than Haman, without judge or jury.

CAPT. S. L. HUYETT, of the 110th, arrived in town last evening. He brought home with him a wounded soldier, and the dead body of another, both members of his company. Both participated in the battle at Winchester,—the one who died escaped unhurt, but since died from disease. We did not learn the names of the men. The Captain looks the very picture of good health, and is as "fat as a match."—He also took part in the battle, and came out unscathed, although a ball passed through the knee of his pants.

THE ARREST OF GEN STONE.—The President transmitted a message to the Senate on Tuesday, in reference to a resolution to the effect that Gen. Stone was arrested at his instance, and by his order, and he should have as speedy a trial as was consistent with the public interest, but that the exigencies of the service are such that neither officers to form, or witnesses to attend a court martial, could at present be spared from the field

ANOTHER HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOY IN THE PITTSBURG BATTLE.—Lieutenant Frank M. Boggs, son of James Boggs, formerly of this county, was shot through the thigh at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He lay forty-eight hours on the field before found. When last heard from, eight days afterward, he was still living. Poor Frank! Our (Junior's) regret for him is unfeigned. Little did we think, while school-mates at the "Union School House" on the "Ridges," that we should be called upon so soon to chronicle this sad misfortune.

[Published by Request.]

MARCHING ALONG.

The children are gath'ring from near and from far,
The trumpet is sounding the call for the war,
The conflict is raging, 'twill be fearful and long,
We'll gird on our armor, and be marching along.
CHORUS—
Marching along, we are marching along,
Gird on the armor, and be marching along,
The conflict is raging, 'twill be fearful and long,
Then gird on the armor and be marching along.

The foe is before us in battle array,
But let us not waver nor turn from the way,
The Lord is our strength, be this ever our song,
With courage and faith we are marching along.
CHORUS—Marching along, &c.

We're 'listed for life, and will camp on the field,
With Christ as our Captain we never will yield;
The "sword of the Spirit," both trusty and strong,
We'll hold in our hands as we're marching along.
CHORUS—Marching along, &c.

Through conflicts and trials our crowns we must win,
For here we contend 'gainst temptation and sin.
But one thing assures us, we can not go wrong,
If trusting our Saviour, while marching along.
CHORUS—Marching along, &c.

WAR NEWS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.—A flag of truce took despatches and some packages of letters for the Union prisoners.

No news or papers were received, or at least none came into the hands of the press correspondents.

The city of New Orleans has been taken by the Union forces. The telegraph operators having left the city as previously reported, no particulars had been received. It is stated, however, that the operators subsequently attempted to return, but found the city in possession of the Union troops.

It is probable that the city surrendered without resistance on the appearance of the fleet.

There is a report that the rebels' much boasted iron gunboat built there, a second Merrimac, on its way was destroyed by the U. S. steamer Pensacola.

The weather and tide, to-day, were very favorable for the re-appearance of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, but she still delays her coming.

It is reported that some of the rebel gunboats in the James river, attempted, this forenoon, to shell some of our camps this side of Warwick river.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 28, 11 A. M.

To HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Nothing of interest transpired during the night. No firing on our right, where the work proceeded undisturbed; on the left the enemy fired a good deal, but hurt no one, nor was the work interrupted. I have just sent a heavy field battery to silence a gun or two of the enemy that have been impertinent this morning, but have hurt no one. The weather has improved, and we are making good progress.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fe Abandoned by the Rebels.

KANSAS CITY, April 28.—The through mail, with Santa Fe dates to the 12th and Fort Union to the 15th inst., has arrived.

After the battle of Pigeon Ranche, Col. Slough fell back to Fort Union, where a dispatch was received from Gen. Canby ordering a junction to be formed with him at Galesto. Major Paul was placed in command. The troops for the junction, ordered by General Canby, arrived at Galesto on the 9th, in advance of General Canby, and learned that the Texan rebels had abandoned Santa Fe, and were retreating from the Territory.

Major Duncan, of General Canby's command, who was in charge of the advance guard, had fallen in with a large party of Texans when a fight occurred, the latter being routed.

Maj. Duncan was slightly wounded.

General Canby reached Galesto on the 11th, and an immediate pursuit of the Texans was ordered. They were 30 miles south of that point. No doubt was entertained of the speedy capture of Sibley's command, as they were destitute of everything, having lost, at the battle of Pigeon's Rancho, all their baggage and supply trains, provisions, &c. The health of the rebel army was bad, and many had died. One hundred and sixty sick and wounded had been left in the hospitals at Santa Fe.

A large number of merchant trains were passed en route to this city.

Rebel Announcement of the Occupation of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A dispatch from Fortress Monroe to-day, dated 1 o'clock, P. M., says that all was quiet, the weather pleasant, and no news.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.—To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following appears in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th inst.: "The fearful state of suspense in which this city has existed for two or three days, has at last ended. *New Orleans is in the possession of the enemy.* It was evacuated by General Lovell, who removed his forces to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad."

JOHN E. WOOL, Maj. Gen.

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 29.—Heavy rains fell last night, and the roads are again in bad condition.

Brigadier General Colburn, chief of staff and engineer, has just arrived from the Mississippi river, where he has been engaged placing the defences of that river.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

CAMP NEAR PITTSBURG, Tenn., April 29.—Gen. Pope sent a force to Monterey this morning. The enemy fled. Our forces took fifteen prisoners, some baggage, and supplies. We destroyed their encampment, and returned to camp in good order.

There is a reconnoissance out to explore the country to Farmington. No news has been received from it yet.

Our army is greatly rejoiced to hear of the capture of New Orleans.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.
Assistant Secretary of War.

Despatch from General Halleck.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following was recently received in this city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, PITTSBURG, Tennessee, April 13, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

SIR: It is the unanimous opinion here that Brigadier General W. T. Sherman saved the fortune of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th. He was *in the thickest of the fight on* both days, having had three horses killed under him, and being surrounded twice. I respectfully request that he be made a major general of volunteers, to date from the 6th instant.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.—A flag of truce came from Norfolk to-day and brought down the wife and family of Parson Brownlow, and also Mrs. Maynard, the wife of the Congressman. The party consisted of four ladies, two gentlemen and six children, all from Tennessee.

They bring a report that all the Union families in Tennessee have been ordered, by proclamation, to leave within 36 hours.

Eighteen hundred Union men left for Kentucky a week ago. On Friday, a party of 900 men in attempting to leave, 100 had been killed.

There can be no doubt of the capture of New Orleans. The newspapers speak of it in the most dismal style, and demand that the mystery of the surrender of the city shall be explained.

The *Day Book* editorial says that the fall of New Orleans is by far the most serious reverse of the war. It suggests future privation to all classes of society, but most to be lamented of all, it threatens the army supplies.

The raising of meat and bread instead of cotton and tobacco is earnestly recommended by the disconsolate editor.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday says that when the enemy's fleet arrived opposite the city, and demanded the surrender, Gen. Lovell refused and fell back to Camp Moore. After destroying the cotton and tobacco, the *iron clad* Mississippi was burnt to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing is said of the Louisiana, but it is supposed she was scuttled, and it is rumored that she was sunk at the first fire.

Camp Moore is at Tangihabue, 78 miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson railroad.

The following are the latest despatches in to-day's papers:

MOBILE, April 27.—The Yankee Commodore Farragut, promised the Mayor's secretary, who visited the fleet under a flag of truce to make a renewed demand for the surrender of the city, but has not done so up to this hour, five o'clock.

Our ship, the McRae came from the forts under a flag of truce with forty of our wounded. She communicated with the Federal flag-ship, but the result was not known. It is rumored that the Federals refused to let her return.

The rumor that Fort Pike had been evacuated and blown up, is unreliable.

In a conference held with one of the Federal officers, after the correspondence between Mayor Monroe and Com. Farragut, the officer left, declaring that he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall if not hauled down, and actually brought the ship within range but has not fired thus far.

It is reported that French and English men of war are below, and enter their protest against shelling the city.

It is believed the Yankee vessels are short both of provisions and ammunition.

The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense and the feeling of humiliation deep.

RICHMOND, April 28.—The following official dispatch was received this morning by Adjutant General Cooper, dated Camp Moore, April 27. Forts Jackson and St. Phillip are still in good condition and in our hands. The steamers Louisiana and McRae are safe. The enemy's fleet are at the city, but they have not the forces to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal.

MOBILE, April 28.—The forts on Lake Pontchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th. We have sustained considerable loss in supplies and dismounting, but not destroying the guns. At Fort Pike, all the buildings were burned, including the telegraph office, and the operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office if possible.

All the gunboats on the lake have been burned by our own people.

The Mobile boats, Whiteman Brown and several others, are removing troops, stores and ordnance to Manushack, after which, we fear, they will be burned.

A Yankee fleet was at Ship Island, and we are again returning to that station.

In a local paragraph, headed markets, the Norfolk *Day Book* mentions the very small supply of edibles exposed for sale, and says it becomes a question of great moment as to where and how the people are to be fed.

The death of Samuel B. Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, is announced. He died on the battle field, from the effects of wounds at Shiloh, on the 7th of April.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday, says that nine schooners left that port on the previous Saturday to run the blockade. The Guide, Wave and two others were captured. The crews of the Guide were landed on Gibber Island on Wednesday. On Friday they were seen by our pickets and fired on, supposing them to be Yankees. David Kauffer, of Augusta, was killed.

The other vessels crews were sent to Port Royal.

It is reported by the flag of truce that the Merrimac has her steam up. It was expected in Norfolk last night that she would come out to-day. She has not made her appearance however. It is now raining.

The gunboat Mount Vernon arrived here from the blockade off Wilmington, N. C., on Sunday night.—She left there the Jamestown and Victoria. The Cambridge sailed hence for Wilmington on Sunday. The Mount Vernon's boilers are defective but she will return to her station in a few days.

Fort Caswell is being strengthened by the rebels, in expectation of an attack.

The schooner Kate, from Nassau, was captured by the Mount Vernon about two weeks ago, while attempting to run the blockade.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Interview Between Beauregard and Prentiss.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 14th instant publishes a letter from its army correspondent, giving a description of the battle of Shiloh. We make the following extract:

Several stands of colors were also captured—three by the First Louisiana Regiment alone. I have seen two of them myself, and was present when they were brought in and delivered to General Beauregard. I witnessed also the arrival and presentation of Gen. Prentiss, who was taken by a staff officer or officers of General Polk, and conducted to the latter, who sent him, with his compliments, immediately to Gen. Beauregard. The following is the substance of the conversation that ensued after they had shaken hands:

Prentiss. Well, sir, we have felt your power to-day, and have had to yield.

Beauregard. That is natural, sir.—You could not expect it to be otherwise. We are fighting for our homes, for our wives and children, for generations to come after us, and for liberty itself. Why does your Government thus war upon us, and seek us upon our own soil?

Prentiss. Our people have never yet been able to bring themselves to consent to see the Union broken up.—Such a thing has not entered into our calculations, and cannot.

Beauregard. The Union is already broken, and the last man, woman and child in the South will willingly perish before it shall be restored. What force have you had engaged to-day?

Prentiss. Six divisions, numbering a little over 7,000 each—the whole not amounting to more than 40,000. Gen. Grant commands, assisted by Generals Sherman, McClernand, Hurlburt, Wallace and myself. Gen. Smith is sick, and has not been upon the field. My division was the first to receive your attack, and we were not properly supported; if we had been the day might have been otherwise. There has been mismanagement somewhere. Had I been supported in time, we should have broken your centre at the time we stopped your advance.

Beauregard. You are mistaken, general; my order of battle was such that if you had even penetrated the centre of our front line, it would only have been to encounter certain destruction; we would have cut you to pieces. Has Gen. Buell arrived, and what are his forces?

Prentiss (hesitatingly.) I do not know where General Buell is, nor the number of his forces. I have heard he was at Nashville, and then at Columbus, and also that he was on the road. We do not look for him under forty-eight hours. I fear you will capture the greater part of our army on this side of the river. You have met and overcome to-day the best troops we have.

Beauregard. I am glad to hear it, and trust that the result of this day's work may bring your Government to a frame of mind more favorable to peace.

Prentiss. That can hardly be, sir.—If your army had pushed on after the battle of Manassas, it might have taken Washington, and overrun the North, and brought us to peace. We had an insufficient supply of arms then, and were not prepared. The muskets purchased in Belgium by Fremont were of but little account; you could turn your thumb in the muzzle, the bore was so large. We also procured from England the old arms that have been stored away as useless in London Tower ever since the war with Napoleon in 1815. They are of no value whatever. It is only within the last sixty days that we have become thoroughly and efficiently armed. Our supply is now ample, and we cannot be overcome. Your Government has made two mistakes—first, in not availing itself of the fruits of the battle of Manassas; and secondly, for waiting until we had become well armed and organized. We have now 250,000 men in camps of instruction, who will be brought upon the field as they may be needed. We do not doubt the final result.

Beauregard. Nor do we. Our cause is just, and God will yet give us the victory.

Prentiss. We know you have able officers and a spirited army to back them, but our confidence is firm, and permit me to add, General, that among all the Confederate officers no one is so great a favorite with us as yourself.—Such is my own feeling, and that of our army and people.

Beauregard. You are very kind, sir; but we have much better officers than I am. General Sidney Johnston and General Joseph Johnson are both my superiors in ability as well as in rank. I have served under both of them most cheerfully, and know them well. I care nothing for rank; the good of my country is what I look to.

Other observations were made, but the foregoing embraces the chief points of the interview. General Prentiss was easy and pleasant, and not at all depressed. Apparently, too, he was quite candid, and yet I thought I detected a disposition to evade, if not to deceive, in his reply as to the forces of Buell. *I believe that Buell is near at hand. It is to be hoped that I am mistaken, and that our men, who have already fought long hours, may not have to encounter a fresh force to-morrow.*

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

From our Army in South Carolina.

The Edisto Island correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of April 18th, gives the following account of a skirmish which took place on St. John's Island between some Federal and rebel soldiers. The correspondent says:

Since my last a most brilliant affair has taken place here, resulting in the total rout of two hundred rebel cavalry by about sixty of our men. The party consisted of Captain Rhind, Dr. Britnall, Master's Mate Nelson, thirty men and a howitzer from the United States gunboat Crusader, and thirty men from the Forty-seventh New York, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, and Third New Hampshire Regiments, under Captain Dow, of the latter regiment. The expedition was gotten up by Capt. Rhind, for the purpose of punishing the rebels for firing upon one of his unarmed boats while going down the North Edisto river to save some cotton from the brig Empire, wrecked on the bar outside of our harbor a few days since. Mr. Urann, master, and in command of the boat, was shot in the right wrist and left hand, making amputation of the forefinger of that hand necessary. Judge Reynolds, Government agent, had his hat string cut by a ball, while many of the crew had their clothes cut considerably by the enemy's well aimed rifle balls. The safety of the boat and crew is solely due to Mr. Urann for his coolness and courage under these trying circumstances.

The expedition left the Crusader about twelve o'clock last night, under command of Captain Rhind, and landed at Rockville, a small village opposite the camp of the New York Forty-seventh, on St. John's Island, and, immediately throwing out skirmishers, the main body advanced slowly and cautiously through the village until it reached the main road. They now rapidly advanced towards Mr. Seabrook's plantation, back and distant from Rockville three miles and a half, where they intended to bag some cavalry pickets, who were supposed to be stationed in the houses; but none were found. They now moved down to William Seabrook's plantation, about two miles; but, unfortunately, on their approach, a musket belonging to one of the sailors exploded and alarmed the enemy, who retreated in a most precipitate manner, not however, without receiving the contents of several muskets, which brought down one horse and its rider. The saddle and sword were secured by one of the sailors as a trophy, and proved to have been the equipments of an officer.

Upon consultation, it was deemed prudent to remain at Seabrook's until daylight, to give the men an opportunity for repose, as they were much fatigued by their rapid march, and laborious work in hauling the howitzer over the wretched sandy roads, so peculiar to these islands. Pickets were immediately thrown out, and every preparation made to receive the enemy in the morning. A little before daylight the men were under arms, and the pickets called in. This was hardly accomplished when the enemy's cavalry were seen approaching; our men were instantly in line, and the howitzer manned. The enemy perceiving this, charged up the road furiously and in a gallant manner. At the same moment about fifty of the enemy made a flank movement, intending to cut off our retreat by taking possession of the bridge leading from the plantation; but in this were anticipated by Captain Dow, who ordered Lieut. Bedell, with a platoon, to occupy the bridge. A well directed volley broke the enemy's ranks, who immediately retreated. The main body were brought to an exceedingly sudden terminus, by a shell from the howitzer striking square in their ranks, and a perfect storm of rifle balls. They soon rallied, however, and made another charge. The howitzer now played lively on them with its one and a half second shells, which burst in their ranks at the rate of seven per minute, completely nonplussing them, as they apparently seemed to expect nothing worse to contend with than the few "Springfields" which Floyd forgot to take away with him. Again they broke and retreated in disorder, and a third time rallied. Captain Rhind, seeing his small force wavering a little when the enemy were making their third and most determined charge, rushed to the front and cried out, "Now, boys fight or die." He was answered by that gallant band by one such hurrah as only patriots can give. On came the enemy, now fully two hundred strong, and again their ranks were mowed down by our well-directed and better maintained fire. The carnage was terrible for so small a body to experience; they wavered, broke and retreated in the greatest disorder, receiving several shell, which increased the panic. Captain Rhind waited for a renewal of the attack for half an hour, and then returned, his men singing "Dixie" in a most vociferous manner.

A SINGULAR PROPHECY.—The following circumstance, says the Richmond *Whig*, recently occurred at Pensacola, and its truth is vouched for by a trustworthy officer of the army:

"A soldier in the Confederate service fell into a long and profound sleep, from which his comrades vainly essayed to arouse him.—At last he woke up himself. He then stated that he should die the next afternoon at four o'clock, for it was so revealed to him in his dream. He said in the last week of the month of April would be fought the greatest and bloodiest battle of modern times, and that early in May peace would break upon the land more suddenly and unexpectedly than the war had done in the beginning.—The first part of the prophetic dream has been realized, for the soldier died the next day at four o'clock, P. M. Will the rest be in April and May? Let believers in dreams wait and see."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.—The following incident of the battle of Shiloh is related by an eye and ear witness:—Two Kentucky regiments met face to face, and fought each other with terrible resolution, and it happened that one of the Federal soldiers wounded and captured his brother, and after handing him back began firing at a man near a tree, when the captured brother called to him and said, "Don't shoot there any more—that's father."

GENERAL POPE'S DIVISION.—An exchange learns from a reliable source that General Pope's division, on the Tennessee river, did not halt at Pittsburg Landing. They continued their voyage up to Eastport, some twenty miles above, where it is likely they are to act in co-operation with General Mitchell, in a flank movement on Corinth.

The Report about Gen. W. F. Smith.

Mr. Morrill, of the House, has been waited upon by officers of the army, who saw the Division Commander, Gen. Smith, at the time he was charged with being drunk, and sacrificing the lives of some of the Vermont troops, who charged one of the rebel works at Yorktown, and informed him that he (Morrill) was misled in asserting that the General (Smith) who directed the movement of the Vermont troops was drunk, and, in consequence of being so, fell from his horse twice. One of the officers, a Colonel on Gen. McClellan's staff, assured Mr. Morrill that he saw Gen. Smith before and after the reconnoisance, and that he was perfectly sober; but that his horse did fall, throwing the General, injuring his head some, but not seriously. Mr. Morrill acknowledged that he was mistaken, and that injustice had been done to Gen. Smith.—*N. Y. Times.*

A HEROIC BOY.—"A little boy, only twelve years old, whose mother resides in Woodburn, returned last week from Pittsburg Landing. He was a drummer in a company of which his father was a lieutenant. His name is Charley Bliss. I am well acquainted with the family, having been their physician.—this boy went through the whole of the Donelson fight, and was engaged during the two days of that at Pittsburg. His father was wounded in three places, whilst *he* had his *clothes pierced with bullets, and blood once* slightly drawn from about the knee. His *drum* was shot entirely away! The little fellow's gear looked very rusty, and his girlish face was tanned as dark as chocolate. His colonel sent him home, with four wounded men, by whom he had remained, and to whom he carried water on the field *when the battle raged the hottest.* They say he never flinched. At Donelson he got hold of a gun dropped by a rebel, and fired twenty rounds himself, by borrowing cartridges from the soldiers about him. I tried to get him to stay with us over night, promising to take him home in my carriage, early in the morning. But no, he said he preferred to walk three or four miles in the mud and rain, after dark, *for he wanted to see his mother that night.* His father was left behind, in a hospital."

A SAD CASE—*A Triple Bereavement.*—On Wednesday last, as Lieut. Van Arman, of the Fifty-eighth Illinois, was passing near the Post Office, he was accosted by a youthful woman, who said that, seeing the figures "58" on his hat, she hoped he might be able to tell how she could get a letter to an officer in that regiment. He said he would be happy to oblige her if he could. She said she had written several letters and received no answer. "What is the name?" inquired Lieut. Van Arman. "Lieut. Fife," answered the lady. "I am sorry to say that Lieut. Fife is dead; he was killed at Pittsburg," said Van Arman. The effect was terrible. Almost instantly the lady sank to the ground, fainting. When restored her grief was most distressing. Lieut. Fife was her husband. But, unfortunately, the sad budget of news was not all told. It appears that her father was Captain Kurth, of Company F, Fifty-eighth regiment, and her uncle was First Lieutenant Kurth, and her husband second Lieutenant of the same regiment. Her father is now a prisoner, with the most of his regiment, in the hands of the rebels, and her uncle was wounded severely in the engagement. It is rarely that such a concentration of misfortune falls upon a single family.—*Chicago Journal.*

GOV. YATES of Illinois, has paid a rather unusual, but well-merited, compliment to Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieutenant Reynolds, of the Seventeenth Illinois regiment, and a resident of Peoria. Mrs. Reynolds has accompanied her husband through the greater part of the campaign through which the Seventeenth has passed, sharing with him the dangers and privations of a soldier's life.—She was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and like a *ministering angel*, attended to the wants of as many of the wounded and dying soldiers as she could, thus winning the gratitude and esteem of the brave fellows by whom she was surrounded. Governor Yates, hearing of her heroic and praiseworthy conduct, presented her with a commission as Major in the army, the document conferring the well-merited honor being made out with all the formality and having attached to it the great seal of the State.

THE DEFENCE OF RICHMOND.—General Gustavus Smith commands the army defending Richmond on the Fredericksburg side, which includes Wigfall's brigade. Smith has lately received heavy reinforcements, troops having returned who were sent to Yorktown weeks ago. This report is confirmed by contrabands and deserters.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 30, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5@5.50
Common and Superfine	$3.37½@3.50
Rye Flour	$3.87½@3.50
Corn Meal	$3.75
Extra White Wheat	$1.34@1.45
Fair and Prime Red	$1.27
Rye	72c
Corn, prime Yellow	58
Oats	38
Clovereed, @ 64 lbs	$4.50@4.75
Timothy	$2.12½@2.37½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$5.50@6.25
Extra do ₰ cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.13
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	60
Corn	41
Oats	25
Clovereed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

FOR RENT.—A Building on Main street, suitable for Store Room or Offices. APPLY AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
April 22, 1862.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Second door above Arch Street, (UP STAIRS.) PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila. To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.
April 24, 1862-3m.

NEW ARRIVAL OF *NEW GOODS!*

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF *NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.*

C. ASH. MILLER.
Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale, AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles OF Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering, FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN *AND FOR SALE BY*

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF *WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,* AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.
April 8, 1862.

EDMUND SNARE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office nearly opposite Read's Drug Store, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 8, 1862-1t.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 00 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOR,
April 8, 1862-1y.

FOR RENT.—A comfortable Dwelling House on Railroad street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel, is for Rent. Those wanting the same, will apply at this office, or to WM. STEWART, living on the premises.
Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

a man who rested his gun on the window-sill while he capped it."

General Ricketts, in reference to his having been held as one of the hostages for the privateers, states: "I considered it bad treatment to be selected as a hostage for a privateer, when I was so lame that I could not walk, and while my wounds were still open and unhealed. At this time General Winder came to see me. He had been an officer in my regiment; I had known him for twenty odd years.—It was on the 9th of November that he came to see me. He saw that my wounds were still unhealed; he saw my condition; but that very day he received an order to select hostages for the privateers, and, notwithstanding he knew my condition, the next day, Sunday, the 10th of November, I was selected as one of the hostages."

"I heard," he continues, "of a great many of our prisoners who had been bayonetted and shot. I saw three of them—two that had been bayonetted, and one of them shot. One was named Louis Francis, of the New York Fourteenth. He had received fourteen bayonet wounds—one through his privates—and he had one wound very much like mine, on the knee, in consequence of which his leg was amputated after twelve weeks had passed; and I would state here that in regard to his case, when it was determined to amputate his leg, I heard Dr. Peachy, the rebel surgeon, remark to one of his young assistants, "I won't be greedy; you may do it;" and the young man did it. I saw a number in my room, many of whom had been badly amputated. The flaps over the stump were drawn too tight, and some the bones protruded.

"A man by the name of Prescott (the same referred to in the testimony of Surgeon Homiston) was amputated twice, and was then, I think, moved to Richmond before the taps were healed. Prescott died under this treatment. I heard a rebel doctor on the steps below my room say, "that he wished he could take out the hearts of the d——d Yankees as easily as he could take off their legs." Some of the Southern gentlemen treated me very handsomely. Wade Hampton, who was opposed to my battery, came to see me and behaved like a generous enemy."

It appears, as a part of the history of this rebellion, that Gen. Ricketts was visited by his wife, who, having first heard that he was killed in battle, afterwards that he was alive but wounded, travelled under great difficulties to Manassas to see her husband. He says: "She had almost to fight her way through, but succeeded finally in reaching me on the fourth day after the battle. There were eight persons in the Lewis House, at Manassas, in the room where I lay, and my wife, for two weeks, slept in that room, on the floor by my side, without a bed. When we got to Richmond there were six of us in a room, among them Col. Wilcox, who remained with us until he was taken to Charleston. There we were all in one room. There was no door to it. It was much as it would be here if you should take off the doors of the committee-room, and then fill the passage with wounded soldiers. In the summer months the stench from their wounds, and from the utensils they used, was fearful. There was no privacy at all, because, there being no door, the room could not be closed. We were there as a common show. Col. Wilcox and myself were objects of interest, and were gazed upon as if we were a couple of savages. The people would come in there and say all sorts of things to us and about us, until I was obliged to tell them that I was a prisoner, and had nothing to say. On our way to Richmond, when we reached Gordonsville, many women crowded around the cars, and asked my wife if she cooked, if she washed, how she got there. Finally, Mrs. Ricketts appealed to the officer in charge, and told him that it was not the intention that we should be subjected to the treatment, and if it was continued she would make it known to the authorities. Gen. Johnson took my wife's carriage and horses at Manassas, kept them, and has them yet for aught I know. When I got to Richmond, I spoke to several gentlemen about this, and so did Mrs. Ricketts. They said, of course, the carriage and horses should be returned; but they never were. "There is one debt," says this gallant soldier, "that I desire very much to pay, and nothing troubles me so much now as the fact that my wounds prevent me from entering upon active service at once."

The case of Louis Francis, who was terribly wounded and maltreated, and lost a leg, is referred to by General Ricketts; but the testimony of Francis himself is startling. He was a private in the New York Fourteenth regiment. He says: "I was attacked by two rebel soldiers, and wounded in the right knee with a bayonet. As I lay on the sod they kept bayonetting me until I received fourteen wounds. One then left me, the other remaining over me, when a Union soldier coming up, shot him in the breast, and he fell dead. I lay on the ground until 10 o'clock next day. I was then removed in a wagon to a building; my wounds examined and partially dressed.

"On the Saturday following we were carried to Manassas, and from there to the general hospital at Richmond. My leg having partially mortified, I consented that it should be amputated, which operation was performed by a young man. I insisted that they should allow Dr Swalm to be present, for I wanted one Union man there if I died under the operation. The stitches and the band slipped from neglect, and the bone protruded; and about two weeks after another operation was performed, at which time another piece of the thigh bone was sawed off. Six weeks after the amputation, and before it healed, I was removed to the tobacco-factory.

Two operators were subsequently performed on Francis—one at Fortress Monroe, and one at Brooklyn, New York—after his release from captivity.

Revolting as these disclosures are, it was when the committee came to examine witnesses in reference to the treatment of our heroic dead that the fiendish spirit of the rebel leaders was most prominently exhibited. Daniel Bixby, Jr., of Washington, testifies that he went out in company with G. A. Smart, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who went to search for the body of his brother, who fell at Blackburn's Ford in the action of the 18th of July. They found the grave. The clothes were identified as those of his brother on account of some peculiarity in the make, for they had been made by his mother; and, in order to identify them, other clothes made by her were taken, that they might compare them.

"We found no head in the grave, and no bones of any kind—nothing but the clothes and portions of the flesh. We found the remains of three other bodies all together. The clothes were there; some flesh was left, but no bones." The witness also states that Mrs. Pierce Butler, who lives near the place, said that she had seen the rebels boiling portions of the bodies of our dead in order to obtain their bones as relics. They could not wait for them to decay. She said that she had seen *drumsticks* made of "Yankee shinbones," as they called them. Mrs. Butler also stated that she had seen a skull that one of the New Orleans artillery had, which, he said, he was going to send home and have mounted, and that he intended to drink a brandy punch out of it the day he was married.

Frederick Scholes, of the city of Brooklyn, New York, testified that he proceeded to the battle-field of Bull Run on the fourth of this month (April) to find the place where he supposed his brother's body was buried. Mr. Scholes, who is a man of unquestioned character, by his testimony fully confirms the statements of other witnesses. He met a free negro, named Simon or Simons, who stated that it was a common thing for the rebel soldiers to exhibit the bones of the Yankees. "I found," he says, "in the bushes in the neighborhood, a part of a Zouave uniform, with the sleeve sticking out of the grave, and a portion of the pantaloons. Attempting to pull it up, I saw the two ends of the grave were still unopened, but the middle had been prised up, pulling up the extremities of the uniform at some places, the sleeves of the shirt in another, and a portion of the pantaloons. Dr Swalm (one of the surgeons, whose testimony has already been referred to) pointed out the trenches where the Secessionists had buried their own dead, and, on examination, it appeared that their remains had not been disturbed at all. Mr. Scholes met a free negro, named Hampton, who resided near the place, and when he told him the manner in which these bodies had been dug up, he said he knew it had been done, and added that the rebels had commenced digging bodies two or three days after they were buried, for the purpose, at first, of obtaining the buttons off their uniforms, and that afterwards they disinterred them to get their bones. He said they had taken rails and pushed the ends down in the centre under the middle of the bodies, and prised them up.

"The information of the negroes of Benjamin Franklin Lewis corroborated fully the statement of this man, Hampton. They said that a good many of the bodies had been stripped naked on the field before they were buried, and that some were buried naked. I went to Mr. Lewis' house and spoke to him of the manner in which these bodies had been disinterred. He admitted that it was infamous, but he condemned principally the Louisiana Tigers, of Gen. Wheat's division. He admitted that our wounded had been very badly treated." In confirmation of the testimony of Dr. Swalm and Dr Homiston, this witness avers that Mr. Lewis mentioned a number of instances of men who had been murdered by bad surgical treatment.

Mr. Lewis was afraid that a pestilence would break out in consequence of the dead being left unburied, and stated that he had gone and warned the neighborhood and had the dead buried, sending his own men to assist in doing so. "On Sunday morning (yesterday), I went out in search of my brother's grave. We found the trench and dug for the bodies below. They were eighteen inches to two feet below the surface, and had been hustled in in any way. In one end of the trench, we found, not more than two or three inches below the surface, the thighbone of a man which had evidently been dug up after the burial. At the other end of the trench, we found the shinbone of a man, which had been struck by a musket ball and split. The bodies at the ends had been pried up.

"While digging there, a party of soldiers came along and showed us a part of a shinbone, five or six inches long, which had the end sawed off. They said they had found it, among many other pieces, in one of the cabins the rebels had deserted. From the appearance of it, pieces had been sawed off to make finger-rings. As soon as the negroes noticed this, they said that the rebels had rings made of the bones of our dead, and that they had them for sale in their camps. When Dr. Swalm saw the bone, he said it was a part of the shinbone of a man. The soldiers represented that there were lots of these bones scattered through the rebel huts sawed into rings," &c. Mr. Lewis and his negroes all spoke of Col. James Cameron's body, and knew that "it had been stripped, and also where it had been buried." Mr. Scholes, in answer to a question of one of the committee, described the different treatment extended to the Union soldiers and the rebel dead. The latter had little headboards placed at the head of their respective graves and marked; none of them had the appearance of having been disturbed.

The evidence of that distinguished and patriotic citizen, Hon. William Sprague, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, confirms and fortifies some of the most revolting statements of former witnesses. His object in visiting the battle-field was to recover the bodies of Colonel Slocum and Major Ballou, of the Rhode Island regiment. He took out with him several of his own men to identify the graves. On reaching the place he states that "we commenced digging for the bodies of Colonel Slocum and Major Ballou at the spot pointed out to us by these men who had been in the action.

"While digging, some negro women came up and asked whom we were looking for, and at the same time said that 'Colonel Slogun' had been dug up by the rebels, by some men of a Georgia regiment, his head cut off, and his body taken to a ravine thirty or forty yards below, and there burned. We stopped digging and went to the spot designated, where we found coals and ashes and bones mingled together. A little distance from there we found a shirt (still buttoned at the neck), and a blanket with large quantities of hair upon it, everything indicating the burning of a body there. We returned and dug down at the spot indicated as the grave of Major Ballou, but found no body there; but at the place pointed out as the grave when Col. Slocum was buried, we found a box, which, upon being raised and opened, was found to contain the body of Col. Slocum. The soldiers who had buried the two bodies were satisfied that the grave which had been opened, the body taken out, beheaded and burned, was that of Major Ballou, because it was not in the spot where Col. Slocum was buried, but rather to the right of it. They at once said that the rebels had made a mistake, and had taken the body of Major Ballou for that of Col. Slocum. The shirt found near the place where the body was burned I recognized as one belonging to Major Ballou, as I had been very intimate with him. We gathered up the ashes containing the portion of his remains that were left, and put them in a coffin, together with his shirt and the blanket with the hair left upon it. After we had done this we went to that portion of the field where the battle had first commenced, and began to dig for the remains of Captain Tower. We brought a soldier with us to designate the place where he was buried. He had been wounded in the battle, and had seen from the window of the house where the Captain was interred. On opening the ditch or trench, we found it filled with soldiers, all buried with their faces downward. On taking up some four or five, we discovered the remains of Captain Tower, mingled with those of the men. We took them, placed them in a coffin, and brought them home."

In reply to a question of a member of the committee, as to whether he was satisfied that they were buried intentionally with their faces downward, Gov. Sprague's answer was, "Undoubtedly! Beyond all controversy!" and that "it was done as a mark of indignity." In answer to another question as to what their object could have been, especially in regard to the body of Col. Slocum, he replied, "Sheer brutality, and nothing else. They did it on account of his courage and chivalry, in forcing his regiment, fearlessly and bravely, upon them. He destroyed about one half of that Georgia regiment, which was made up of their best citizens." When the inquiry was put whether he thought these barbarities were committed by that regiment, he responded, "By that same regiment, as I was told." While their own dead were buried with marble head and foot stones, and names upon them, ours were buried, as I have stated, in trenches. This eminent witness concludes his testimony as follows: "I have published an order to my second regiment, to which these officers were attached, that I shall not be satisfied with what they shall do, unless they give an account of one rebel killed for each of their own number."

The members of your committee might content themselves by leaving this testimony to the Senate and the people without a word of comment; but when the enemies of a just and generous Government are attempting to excite the sympathy of distrust in our own country, and to solicit the aid of foreign Governments by the grossest misrepresentations of the objects of the war and of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the Republic, this, the most startling evidence of their insincerity and inhumanity, deserves some notice at our hands.

History will be examined in vain for a parallel to this rebellion against a good Government. Long prepared for by ambitious men, who were made doubly confident of success by the aid and counsel of former Administrations, and by the belief that their plans were unobserved by a magnanimous people they precipitated the war at a moment when the General Administration had just been changed, when circumstances of astounding perfidy, without a single reasonable ground of complaint, and in the face of repeated manifestations of moderation and peace on the part of the President and his friends, they took up arms and declared that they would never surrender until their rebellion had been recognized, or the institutions established by our forefathers had been destroyed. The people of the loyal States, at last convinced that they could preserve their liberties only by an appeal to the God of battles, rushed to the standard of the Republic in response to the call of the Chief Magistrate.

Every step of this monstrous treason has been marked by violence and crime. No transgression has been too great and no wrong too startling for its leaders. They disregarded the sanctity of the oaths they had taken to support the Constitution; they repudiated all their obligations to the people of the free States; they deceived and betrayed their own fellow-citizens, and crowded their armies with forced levies; they drove from their midst all who would not yield to their despotism, or filled their prisons with men who would not enlist under their flag. They have now crowned the rebellion by the perpetration of deeds scarcely known even to savage warfare.

The investigations of your committee have established this fact beyond controversy. The witnesses called before us were men of undoubted veracity and character. Some of them occupy high positions in the army, and others high positions in civil life. Differing in political sentiments, their evidence presents a remarkable concurrence of opinion and of judgment.

Our fellow-countrymen, heretofore sufficiently impressed by the generosity and forbearance of the Government of the United States, and the barbarous character of the crusade against it, will be shocked by the statements of these unimpeached and unimpeachable witnesses, and foreign nations must, with one accord, however they have hesitated heretofore, consign to lasting odium the authors of crimes which, in all their details, exceed the worst excesses of the Sepoys of India.

Inhumanity to the living has been the leading trait of the rebel leaders, but it was reserved for your committee to disclose, as a concerted system, their insults to the wounded, and their mutilation and desecration of the gallant dead. Our soldiers taken prisoners in honorable battle have been subjected to the most shameful treatment.

All the considerations that inspire chivalric emotions and generous consideration for brave men have been disregarded. It is almost beyond belief that the men fighting in such a cause as ours, and sustained by a Government which in the midst of violence and treachery has given repeated evidences of its indulgence, should have been subjected to treatment never before resorted to by one foreign nation in a conflict with another. All the courtesies of professional and civil life seem to have been discarded.

Gen. Beauregard himself, who, on a very recent occasion, boasted that he had been controlled by humane feelings, after the battle of Bull Run, coolly proposed to hold Gen. Ricketts as a hostage for one of the murderous privateers, and the rebel surgeons disdained intercourse and communication with our own surgeons, taken in honorable battle. The outrages upon the dead will revive the recollection of the cruelties to which savage tribes subject their prisoners. They were buried in many cases naked, with their faces downward. They were left to decay in the open air, their bones carried off as trophies, sometimes, as the testimony proves, to be used as personal adornments, and one witness deliberately avers that the head of one of our most gallant officers was cut off by a Secessionist, to be turned into a drinking cup on the occasion of his marriage. Monstrous as this revelation may appear to be, your committee have been informed that during the last two weeks the skull of a Union soldier has been exhibited in the office of the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, which had been converted to such a purpose, and which had been found on the person of one of the rebel prisoners taken in a recent conflict. The testimony of Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is most interesting. It confirms the worst reports against the rebel soldiers, and conclusively proves that the body of one of the bravest officers in the volunteer service was burned. He does not hesitate to add that this hyena desecration of the honored corpse was because the rebels believed it to be the body of Col. Slocum, against whom they were infuriated for having displayed so much courage and chivalry in forcing his regiment fearlessly and bravely upon them. These disclosures, establishing, as they incontestably do, the consistent inhumanity of the rebel leaders, will be read with sorrow and indignation by the people of the loyal States. They should inspire these people to renewed exertions to protect our country from the lawless power of such men.—They should, and we believe they will, arouse the disgust and horror of foreign nations against this unholy rebellion.

Let it be ours to furnish, nevertheless, a continued contrast to such barbarities and crimes. Let us persevere in the good work of maintaining the authority of the Constitution, and of refusing to imitate the monstrous practices we have been called upon to investigate.

Your committee beg to say, in conclusion, that they have not yet been enabled to gather testimony in regard to the additional inquiry suggested by the resolution of the Senate, whether Indian savages have been employed by the rebels in military service against the Government of the United States, and how such warfare has been conducted by the said savages, but that they have taken the proper steps to attend to this important duty.

B. F. WADE, Chairman.

Correspondence Between Com. Farragut and the Mayor of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following correspondence is taken from the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, which city it reached by telegraph. The paper was received by the War Department to-day. The correspondence is between the mayor of the city of New Orleans and Commodore Farragut, the commanding officer of the United States flag-ship Hartford, off New Orleans, April 26th, 1862:

To his Excellency the Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

SIR: Upon my arrival before your city, I had the honor to send to your honor Captain Baily, United States navy, second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States.

Captain Baily reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to your honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Government of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I therefore demand of you as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint, and Custom House by meridian this day. All flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than those of the United States to be removed from all the public buildings by that hour. I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon all the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their vocations; and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person or property for professing sentiments of loyalty to their Government.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday, by armed men *firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag.*

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,

Flag-Officer Western Gulf Squadron.

The following is the reply of the Mayor of New Orleans:

Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, United States flag-ship Hartford:

CITY HALL, April 26, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution which we thought proper to take out of regard for the lives of the women and children who still crowd the great metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have, in consult with the city fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this hall. It becomes my duty to transmit to you an answer, which is the universal sentiment of my constituents no less than the prompting of my own heart dictates me on this sad and solemn occasion.

The city is without the means of defence, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament displayed in sight of it. I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field if I had one at command, and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held as this is, at the mercy of your gunners and your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force, not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits us here.

As to hoisting any flag not of our adoption and allegiance, let me say to you, that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act, nor could I find in my entire constituency so wretched and desperate a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblem of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not but that they spring from a noble, though deluded, nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspire them. You have a gallant people to administrate during your occupancy of this city—a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted to the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too powerfully that they are the conquered, and you the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent.

Your occupying the city does not transfer their allegiance from the Government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated. They yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conquered. Respectfully,

JOHN F. MONROE, Mayor.

DIED,

In this place on the 1st inst., after a short but severe illness, JOHN DANIEL P., son of David and Mary I. Grove, aged 4 years, 7 months and 14 days.

A few days ago, happy and joyous; the hope of fond parents, the joy of a household, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. Now, alas! cold in death, decked in the habiliments of the grave, and consigned to the "narrow home." Another little voice is hushed on earth; its childish prattle will no more gladden the hearts of loving parents, or soothe the lonely hours of solitude. Those little feet, early tired in life's rough pathway, and that little form has lain down in its saint-like slumber, leaving darkness and gloom to brood over a thrice stricken household. But, such is life, and such the mingled cup of joy and sorrow we are called to taste here below. Another lamb is added to the fold of the Great Shepherd, and we know that He doeth all things well.

"In grief and tears we now have given
This star to gild yon azure dome—
Nor dare we call it back from heaven,
To gild the darkness of our home." M.

MATRIMONIAL.—Two young ladies, whose modesty prevents them from calling themselves handsome, intelligent, and refined, as desirous of opening a correspondence with two gentlemen. Address, HANNAH & HELEN, Spruce Creek, Pa.

May 6-1t.

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE.

JOHN WILSON

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a CONFECTIONERY opposite A. B. Cunningham's store, Hill street, where he will be pleased to serve the people with Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., etc., and everything else usually kept in a country confectionery establishment.

ICE CREAM.

He also informs the people that he has fitted up a room in a handsome manner, where he will keep constantly on hand ICE CREAM, which he will be pleased to serve out to those who favor him with a call.

JOHN WILSON.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1862-tf.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

Four Large and Splendid Fashion-plates,

Three Full-sized Patterns of Dresses,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses' Sack,

AND A SHEET OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

Braid and Embroidering Patterns,

Together with nearly one hundred Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc.,

and valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cents, or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver, Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium:

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cents worth of Fabric patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the postage.

Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

SUMMER NUMBER NOW READY.

May 6, 1862-3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the public house of Mrs. Catherine Fraker, in the borough of Shirleysburg, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

The defendant's right, title and interest, in and to 94 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north-east by land of Andrew Spanogle, on the south by land of ——Bell, on the west by land of Robert Bizam, and on the north by land of John Lutz, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, one bank barn 36 feet square, and other outbuildings,—about 40 acres of the land are cleared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Simon McGarvey.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, April 26, 1862.

EDMUND SNARE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office Locally opposite Read's Drug Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 8, 1862-1y

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes,*" passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary so to do, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall then have remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, J. A. NASH, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall, on MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

JOHN A. NASH,
Treas. of Hunt. Co.

Treasurer's Office, April 9, 1862.

Amount of Taxes due and unpaid on the following Tracts of Unseated Lands, up to and including the year 1860:

Warrantees or Owners.	Acres.	Perches.	Tax.
Barree Township.			
			Dr. c.
Moses Yanost,	437		20 12
James Ash & William Shannon,	565		68 02
John Hall,	400		4 50
Brady Township.			
Lewis Igo,	54		1 29
Andrew Bell,	43	33	2 14
Robert Watson,	397		10 01
William Watson,	425		10 32
James Ross' estate,	90		10 80
Abraham Peachy,	72		2 12
Christian Kauffman,	33		66
Daniel Rung,	33		66
Cass Township.			
Robert Miller,	400		5 26
William Miller,	400		8 85
Carbon Township.			
Henry Rhodes,	53		8 26
Cook & Elder (now Schell,)	133		3 06
Wm. Spring,	400		9 20
John Murphy,	400		9 20
Wm. Blair,	400		9 20
John Blair,	400		9 20
Benjamin Price,	200		4 60
Alexander Henry,	400		9 20
Wm. Mowan,	418		8 62
Benjamin Perm,	107	80	2 41
Godfrey Miller,	80		1 84
Samuel Snare,	70		1 60
Henry Miller,	12		84
Matthew Atkinson,	100		4 60
Jonathan Pen,	100		3 80
David Lapsley,	343		7 80
Speer & Dougherty,	439		10 08
Speer & Dougherty,	439		10 08
Thomas Mychenor,	105		17 26
Henry Robbins,	75		8 64
J. Anderson & E. Horton,	100		11 50
Daniel Nestcomer,	100		3 46
A. S. Russell,	76		6 95
J. S. Stewart,	52		4 50
John Mizer,	400		9 20
Jos. N. Spangler,	120		6 60
Clay Township.			
Abraham Wright,	200		8 32
Isaac Green,	232	61	6 05
John Dunn,	440		5 50
Robert Dunn,	440		5 50
Cromwell Township.			
Charles Bayles,	380	31	2 92
John Smith,	393	17	2 94
J. Stevenson,	403	55	3 05
John Jourdan,	418	20	3 16
Samuel Galbraith,	283	41	2 94
Joseph Galbraith,	400	79	3 05
John Galbraith,	408	77	3 06
James McMullan,	160		1 14
Titus Havey,	416	88	3 07
John Forrest,	400		3 05
James Old (past,)	200		1 52
Franklin Township.			
Isett & Kotler,	92		9 84
Mary Jordan,	60		7 10
James McClellan,	39		7 04
David Caldwell,	40		6 78
James Logan,	5		48
Henderson Township.			
John Graffius,	9		41
James Fort,	30		45
Hopewell Township.			
Peter Herring,	210		7 67
Conrad Herring,	200		7 20
David Shafter,	212		7 72
Sarah Lett,	202		7 44
Margaret Lett,	207		8 54
Adam Levi,	205		7 51
Abraham Levi,	200		7 30
Hannah Herring,	97		2 42
Fred. Herring,	37		1 35
Jordata Township.			
Samuel Caldwell,	100		4 21
W. Barrack (or J. B. Given,)	200		8 42
Daniel Africa,	50		1 55
Jackson Township.			
Thomas Parmer,	400		5 17
George Stever,	400		5 17
Jacob Hitzimer,	400		5 23
Andrew Boyd,	400		5 17
George or Robert Grazier,	400		5 17
George Angles,	400		5 17
Adam Striker,	400		5 17
Hilary Baker,	400		5 17
Thomas Russell,	400		5 17
Thomas Ralston,	400		5 17
Thomas Ralston, Jr.,	400		5 17
David Ralston,	400		5 17
Sphurin Jones,	400		5 17
John Brown,	400		5 17
Jonathan Priestly,	437		5 63
William Johnston,	400		5 17
Robert Johnston,	400		5 17
Charles Caldwell,	400		5 17
James Dean,	422		5 47
Henry Carmon,	400		5 17
John Adams,	400		5 17
Henry West,	400		5 17
Alexander Johnston,	400		5 17
Hugh Johnston,	400		5 17
Thomas McClure,	400		5 17
John Russell,	400		5 17
John Ralston,	400		5 17
James West,	400		5 17
William Steel,	400		5 17
Samuel Calman,	420		5 45
Abraham Dean,	383		5 07
James Fulton,	400		5 17
Samuel Marshall,	400		5 17
Robert Caldwell,	400		5 17
Matthew Simpson,	400		5 17
James McClure,	400		5 17
Samuel Steel,	400		5 17
John Fulton,	400		5 17
John Galbraith,	400		5 17
Joseph McClure,	400		5 17
George Wice,	400		5 17
Oneida Township.			
John Jackson,	129		3 78
E. Brandon,	441		9 03
E. Evans,	431		9 66
D. Stephens,	202		4 78
John Light,	263		4 26
James Whitehead,	204	20	15 09
John Whitehead,	2		40
Porter Township.			
William Smith, DD.	156		18 85
William Smith, DD.	100		13 24
Benjamin K. Nell,	100		7 08
William Smith,	402		18 19
A. P. Wilson (or Shoenberger,)	275		10 25
do do	168		6 53
do do	224		11 76
do do	188		9 87
do do	298		15 00
Shirley Township.			
James McMullin,	458		1 72
Peter Wertz,	411		2 05
Agnes Gardner,	432	125	9 56
James Caldwell,	405	68	1 68
Benjamin Brown,	126	150	1 68
Samuel Kennedy,	414	85	1 68
Daniel Shindell,	275		2 02
William & John Patterson,	175		66
Springfield Township.			
Stacy Young,	400		6 60
George Eberts, (part)	75		2 77
Brice X. Blair,	123		1 84
Samuel Caldwell's heirs,	4		18
Tell Township.			
John Caldwell,	344	31	2 58
W. Anderson,	100		2 26
Ted Township.			
Taylor's heirs,	46	81	3 80
Samuel Cornelius,	395	68	11 18
Speer & Martin,	66		2 26
Eliel Smith,	152		4 25
William Shoaf,	430		6 11
James Wiser,	400		11 20
Ames Clark,	400		7 95
Barkley & Edwards, (R. Nob)	400		16 80
do do (T. Creek)	400		11 20
Wm. E. McMeeken,	200		76
Union Township.			
John Bell,	192		4 06
Robert Bell,	224		3 58
Sarah Bell,	50		2 02
James Fee,	429		16 42
Robert Fee,	181		7 72
Peter Fee,	25		1 10
Benjamin Elliott,	400		16 80
John Brewster,	200		12 24
Samuel Caldwell,	10		84
do do	87		3 69
Hans Morrison,			
Miller Township.			
Richard Smith,	381		30 82
Charles Smith,	60		6 60
John Rex,	99		5 00
John Porter,	437		18 98
Peter Hist,	25		2 34
George Dalwalt,	100		9 30
Jacob Myers,	200		11 10
John Patton,	90		1 93
Samuel Findley,	110		6 94
Hugh Lourish,	422		6 11
Rudolph Lourish,	412		7 00
Warriorsmark Township.			
J. Matthews, D. Otto & J. Armitage,	200		23 53
Wet Township.			
William Bracker,	160	123	17 62
Wm. Reed,	12	114	54

ALSO—The following real estate upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes, returned by the several collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years 1859 and 1860, will be sold as unseated lands, in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act to reduce the State Debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," approved the 20th of April 1844:

Carbon Township.			
Ketterman & Martin,	32		2 20
Castner, Cumings & Hartman,	102		4 08
F. C. Reamer, 4 lots (in Coalmont)			24
M. J. Martin (sawmill tract),	200		19 54
F. P. Deveas,	79		26 08
E. L. Anderson,	250		14 88
F. C. Reamer, (Shoemaker tract)	200		14 00
Franklin Township.			
Martin Stintz,	12		2 70
Tell Township.			
David Thompson,	30		85
Robert Patterson,	260		2 83
Patterson's heirs,	229		2 26
Hopewell Township.			
G. Shaffer (or Shoenberger)	265		2 87
M. Shaffer, et al.	208		2 26
—— Mills,	90		1 26
—— Mills,	1100		7 62
Shirley township.			
J. Tomlinson, 1 house and lot,			1 50
J. M'Whirter,